

1960

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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may be needed for national defense. The \$12 million could be used to far better advantage in protecting our freedoms, rather than commemorating them.

There was reason enough to oppose the plans for the walled enclosure in their original form, for the site proposed would deprive Arlington National Cemetery of land for future expansion. Furthermore, such a large structure would be out of place at the Arlington end of the Mall axis. Now, however, the proposal is more objectionable than ever, in that the original pledge that no Federal funds would be involved has been scrapped by the sponsors.

Representative ASPINALL, of Colorado, who once said he would fight any suggestion that Federal funds be used for the wall, has the chance now to carry out his promise. He is in a strategic position to kill the new proposal, for he is chairman of the House Interior Committee which must pass on any such legislation. We hope the committee will give the measure a decent, permanent burial.

[From the Washington Post, June 4, 1960]

TWELVE MILLION DOLLAR NIT

Harry T. Thompson, the superintendent of National Capital Parks and secretary of the National Monument Commission, says that "the nit picking of a few with a personal ax to grind" won't prevent eventual construction of that monstrous marble "Freedom Shrine" in Arlington County. President Eisenhower "loves this project dearly," he says, as if this should sweep away all opposition.

Well, our ax isn't a personal one, but we intend to go on picking some nits with it (if we may pursue Mr. Thompson's mixed metaphor a bit). One of them is the arrogance of Federal administrators who view local concern as "flea bites." Another is the effrontery of comparing the Freedom Wall with the Lincoln Memorial. But the biggest of the nits is that the sponsors of this monumental nonsense want the Federal Treasury to put up \$12 million, or half the cost. Who is the wit of this nit, anyhow?

Mr. Thompson, of all people, ought to be conscious of the Washington area's urgent need for more parks and recreational facilities. If he thinks he can persuade Congress to give \$12 million for a useless, ill-conceived and poorly sited wall of stone, why doesn't he turn so formidable a talent to the rescue of the parks program?

Nit or not, \$12 million of public funds for a monument has a priority rating somewhere close to zero when Congress will not even continue the Capper-Cramton park program or approve plans for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Park. We hope that Arlington County, the American Legion and Amvets will continue to fight this silly project and that the next President will refrain conspicuously from giving it his support.

upon the truth. A constituent of mine has sent me a statement on this very subject matter and asked me to put it in the RECORD so others might study it. It is as follows:

If some great power would agree to make me think what is true and do what is right, on condition of being turned into a sort of clock and wound up every morning, I should instantly close with the offer.

Those are the words of Thomas Huxley.

Thus being a sermon by Henry Drummond. The theme intrigues and challenges. Why? Because we all recognize that the good life would be lived by every person thus controlled, even as Jesus lived it.

Let us change the figure of speech and find a workable formula.

If any man tried to make you his rubber-stamp you would rebel. You would not copy his lies and wrongs, and thus invite trouble. But you can safely copy God's truths and become right. Thus you avoid trouble.

There is a formula: Make yourself a rubber-stamp for God.

Live by that formula and you will be startled. You will discover the truth that will make you free. You will prepare to inherit heaven and earth. You will learn to solve every one of your problems.

You will live by the promises of all true religion.

Believe those promises and improve your life. Recognize the basis on which they rest. Always think what is true, and do what is right.

Sacrifice personal motives to the will of God.

Think of God as a spiritual power seeking expression in our material world through human beings. Be consciously available. Be a willing helper. Never invite confusion by trying to take over and run things.

Give yourself rules to help you be right.

Refuse to commit a wrong act. Do not lie, cheat, steal, slander, or hurt. Never speak in anger. Wage a permanent campaign for absolute honesty. Make every decision as you believe God would make it.

When that displeases man, content yourself with pleasing God.

Purge your conversation and your thinking. Police your conduct. Stop supposing that you must be practical instead of right. Face truth, however disagreeable. Admit that you have deluded yourself.

Undelude yourself. Restore truth wherever you have lost it.

Recapture the exact words of lies by which you deluded yourself. Escape from the curse of believing them. Undistort your logic. Break your bonds. Unshackle your mind. Relieve yourself of affliction.

Share the formula as widely as you can.

Fair Trade

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. MORGAN M. MOULDER

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. MOULDER. Mr. Speaker, on the 9th day of June 1959, after hearing many witnesses, pro and con, the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which I am a member, reported and recommended the enactment of the fair trade bill, H.R. 1253. This bill is still pending in the Rules Committee. Since that time, our able and distinguished

committee chairman, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HARRIS], has submitted a comparative print of proposed changes if the Committee on Rules grants a rule for consideration of the fair trade bill.

Mr. Speaker, most of the big publishers of this country are opposed to a fair trade bill. They are wrong because every attack on fair trade legislation I have read assumes that fair trade will reduce competition and drive up consumer prices. Any prudent man who will dig deeply and objectively into the Nation's experience under fair trade and who will study the kind of fair trade legislation that is being proposed in Congress this year may come to a precisely opposite conclusion. In fact fair trade would preserve and protect competition by keeping the independent average retailer alive in his unequal struggle against powerful chains, and in doing this provide a longrun protection for the consumer against local retail monopolies. The following publication in the Cincinnati Enquirer is an excellent editorial in support of fair trade legislation:

THE CASE FOR FAIR TRADE

Few subjects in our modern economic life have been discussed as vehemently—and with less real comprehension of the underlying principle—as fair trade.

The popular concept is that fair trade laws are enacted to keep people from getting bargains, or to prevent healthful competition, or to make the public pay more for manufactured goods than they are worth.

To see what fair trade really means, and how it operates, let's suppose you organize a company. You're going to manufacture electric irons—good electric irons, the best that can be made. You pay for research to obtain the latest features in your product. You buy expensive machinery, hire skilled craftsmen, organize a merchandising and advertising campaign to create a popular demand for your irons.

Your electric iron is not cheap, but you are convinced that the public will pay a fair price for a really good iron.

First, though, you must sell them to appliance dealers throughout the country—unless you intend to operate thousands of retail stores yourself, which would be uneconomical if not impossible.

The think that the appliance dealer wants to know is—can he sell them; or will he get stuck with them?

In your case, it being a good iron and properly promoted, he can be convinced of its salability. But he might be stuck with them in another way. Suppose, after he's purchased a good inventory and sold some to his best customers, a discount house or the like around the corner starts selling them at wholesale?

His best customers will accuse the dealer of having gyped them. And if the retailer tries to meet the wholesale price, he is soon out of business. After all, he is renting his store, paying his help and keeping going on the usual traditional spread between wholesale and retail prices.

This doesn't have to happen too often, or too long, before you and your good iron manufacturing company are caught in a deadly vise. Once your products has gone the round of the discount houses and the special sales, how many retailers are going to stock up on your iron? And when you lose the promotion and merchandising support of the ethical retailers, even the discount houses and special sellers will lose interest in you. Or they'll demand special

Think What Is True, Do What Is Right

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. NEAL SMITH

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, we have been discussing the problems we face with Cuba and as a result of the U-2 incident. A number of Members discuss the moral aspects of these problems and we must at all times keep in our minds the necessity of doing what is right based

price concessions that would make it impossible for you to continue manufacturing a good iron.

Fair trade, in essence, requires all dealers in your product to observe the suggested price. It is a protection for the independent retailer as well as the manufacturer of trade name wares.

It does not end competition. Non-fair-traded products are subject to any price manipulation. And there always is the compelling factor of rivalry between manufacturers in the various fields.

What is so heinous about permitting a man—you, in the electric iron business—to suggest a retail price that will be adequate to keep you and your retailers in business?

The issue is being threshed out in Congress and the State legislatures. The public, we think, would do well to look at the broad principle involved. The bargains available when fair trade breaks down may be very illusory.

Mr. Speaker, I supported and voted for the fair trade bill in committee. It is a good bill for the protection of our independent merchants and American way of life. I hope the Committee on Rules will grant a rule on our bill and give Members of Congress the opportunity to pass on this important legislation.

Importation of Surplus Property

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN M. SLACK, JR.

OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. SLACK. Mr. Speaker, I wish to go on record in vigorous opposition to the measure before the House, H.R. 9996, which is titled as "A bill to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property which is disposed of overseas will not be imported into the United States to the injury of the economy of this country."

A great deal of confusion seems to have arisen about the objectives of this proposal. The proponents contend that the bill will simply devise a framework within which the administrators in the Department of Commerce may issue sound and equitable regulations governing the importation of foreign surplus property. By registering opposition, I do not imply that the Committee on Government Operations merits criticism for suggesting this means to that particular end. The fact is, however, that any rearrangement of existing regulations, in conformance with a new statute adopted in this body, must inevitably lead to the importation from abroad of more Government-owned surplus property to compete with goods produced for our domestic market, and I am unalterably opposed to that end result.

This fact is beyond question by anyone who has read the committee report on H.R. 9996. The report states that the Department of Commerce has maintained tight controls over the importation of excess property, and as a result the importers of such property have complained in consequence that the Department "had become so strict in its

application of the law and so few authorizations were issued that a virtual moratorium was being placed on the importation of foreign excess property." Now, I submit, if a virtual moratorium exists today, then the passage of this bill can have only one effect—the opening of some new channel permitting the entry of such property in volume.

All of us, I am sure, favor orderly and equitable administrative processes in the Federal departments, but we must think of this issue within the framework of contemporary economics. Most of this surplus property consists of manufactured goods, produced in this country and shipped overseas. If it can be bought from the Federal Government, shipped back, and sold at a profit, then it has considerable utility. But, if so, it has not less than that amount of utility in less developed countries. Let it be channeled to those areas of the world whose friendship and support we seek.

This is not the time to return vast quantities of surplus property as a threat to domestic market stability. Our first responsibility is to the maintenance and advancement of our domestic production and employment structure. In that connection, we read in the daily press that there are an estimated 130,000 steelworkers idle, and the black word "recession" begins to crop up again in the writings of our economists.

As to the importers—no strong case has been made in behalf of their claims. It has not been established that they merit any special dispensation to enable them to compete with the established dealers and jobbers of this country who bear much of the burden of taxation and supply the bedrock on which so many American payrolls are based.

In view of these considerations, I am opposed to H.R. 9996 or any similar efforts to legitimize increased imports of foreign excess property. I am confident that my opposition will find favor with an overwhelming majority of my constituents and equally confident that rejection of this bill will be approved by the great majority of all Americans.

Prayer for Captive Nations

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. FRANK T. BOW

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. BOW. Mr. Speaker, Captive Nations Week, 1960, falls between the national conventions of our two political parties, and should serve to underscore for all of us how fortunate we are to live in a nation where men govern themselves.

During this week, July 17-23, I hope that all of us will turn our hearts and our minds to the millions who have been denied the right of self-government.

The captive nations committee, under the chairmanship of Dr. Lev E. Dobriansky, has published "Prayers for Captive

Nations," which I would commend to all Americans. I include the prayers as part of my remarks:

PRAYERS FOR CAPTIVE NATIONS

PREPARED, MAY 1960 BY GESHE WANGYAL, GRADUATE OF BUDDHIST SEMINARY, TIBET

O, Lord, The Blessed One, through Thy blessings and Thy unique compassions, succor all the human beings who are suffering under the oppression of the tyrannic and brutal acts of imperialist totalitarianism.

May they have the opportunity to enjoy their Freedom and Liberty, for they were equally created: may we, with courage, and strength, always work to magnify this opportunity.

PREPARED, MAY 1960 BY DR. FREDERICK BROWN HARRIS, CHAPLAIN, U.S. SENATE

Our Father God, Author of liberty, grateful for our own freedom we lift our prayer for the millions of God fearing people—Thy children, who look up to Thee crying "how long, O Lord, how long," even as they are bound with the chords of a temporary tyranny.

In this desperate hour when the world's hope for a brighter tomorrow is so largely committed to our frail hands, strengthen us in Thy Name to challenge all evil forces which deal in fetters of the body and mind and which seek to degrade human personality.

Without ceasing we would remember the captive nations in their cruel bondage—proud peoples with their precious traditions stamped into the dust while alien Caesars exercise their ruthless sway over them. Above all the tumult and shouting of these volcanic days we hear the summons of Thy voice as in centuries past, "Let my people go."

May we play our full part in the restoration of human rights everywhere. May no denial of human freedom by those who would crush the liberties of others contaminate our souls with the blight of expediency. Strengthen us with Thy might that the arrogant boasts of entrenched tyranny may but put steel into our purpose to break their grip upon the governments and lives they now enslave.

We thank Thee for the inner shrine in human hearts which no dictator can desecrate, and where blaze the candles of faith which no iron fists can snuff out.

Give us to see that to acquiesce in the crucifixion of freedom anywhere is ultimately to nail our own liberty on the same cross, knowing that with what measure we mete, it shall be measured to us again.

We ask it in the Name of the Redeemer who came to proclaim liberty to the captives and deliverance to those who are bound. Amen.

PREPARED MAY 1960 BY RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN B. ROEDER, VICE CHANCELLOR, ARCHDIOCESE OF WASHINGTON, D.C.

O Almighty Creator, who hast endowed every human being with the power of free choice, hear the cries of Thy children from whom this precious birthright has been stolen. In this day when whole nations groan under the yoke of godless oppression, let those countless martyrs who have willingly shed their blood for Thee give testimony of their desire for the blessings of liberty.

O God of our Fathers, once Thy chosen people begged Thee for deliverance from captivity in the land of Egypt, and Thou didst take pity on them. Show forth Thy power today and lead from bondage the millions of Thy people enslaved by men who revile Thy very name.

O God of wisdom, whose beloved Son has said, "You shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," let the light of Thy divine truth penetrate the hearts of those who hate and persecute Thy people. Only Thy truth can bring that peace which

the human race has ever sought—not merely the absence of armed conflict, but peace based on justice and freedom for every human creature.

O God of mercy, regard not our unworthiness, for we do not pray for ourselves—but for the unknown millions who are suffering in silence for love of Thee. For their sake, O Lord, we earnestly beg Thee to hasten the coming of Thy reign of peace. Amen.

PREPARED MAY 1960 BY DR. NORMAN GERSTENFELD, RABBI, WASHINGTON, D.C., CONGREGATION

O Thou who art the peace of the world: Save our generation from the terror that cometh by night and the arrow that flieth by day; from the pestilence that walketh in darkness and its destruction that wasteth at noonday:

O Thou who hast led us across the Red Seas and the wilderness of the yesteryears in a vision of a divine covenant; quicken that vision in our minds so that with renewed faith we shall be its living witness and inspire freemen toward a rebirth of freedom to face the promise of a new age:

O Thou who has been our refuge and our fortress through the ages, our altar of devotion, light our lives with Thy sacred fire and our hearts with Thy flame so that with strength of spirit and courage of purpose we will strive toward a world bringing Thy light and Thy peace unto the children of men.

Bless Thou the men who raise the standards of Thy law in our own time; the men who are not neutral in time of evil nor turn their face when the wicked would barter the birthright of freedom for a mess of red pottage; the men who would rise to new sacrifice so that the captives will be freed and the age of a free church in a free state shall come for all Thy children;

Guide us and guard us and lead us forward so that through our labors in this moment of history we shall be the witness of Thy covenant and the time will soon come when the world shall be filled with the knowledge of a righteous God even as the waters cover the seas.

Catholics on the Fourth of July

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. VICTOR L. ANFUSO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, June 30, 1960

Mr. ANFUSO. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert into the RECORD the text of an address which I delivered recently at an Independence Day celebration of the Long Island general assembly of the Knights of Columbus at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, N.Y.:

ADDRESS BY CONGRESSMAN VICTOR L. ANFUSO, INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION, LONG ISLAND GENERAL ASSEMBLY, KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, PROSPECT PARK, BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Mr. Chairman, reverend clergy, my fellow members of the Knights of Columbus, ladies and gentlemen, it is indeed a real pleasure for me to be here today and to participate in this celebration. At a time when our Nation is on the defensive in many areas of the world, it is good to see proud and patriotic citizens get together on this occasion to celebrate our Nation's Independence Day.

May I first express my appreciation to the Knights of Columbus and to its capable and patriotic leaders for sponsoring this annual celebration. I am proud to be associated

with such an organization. I wish many others would follow your fine example on this day.

From its earliest beginnings, America has been a land of immigrants of various national origins and religious faiths. All of us take pride in the fact that these people brought with them to this country the rich heritage of their national culture and religious beliefs, along with their passionate love for freedom and human dignity. They have helped build America, physically and spiritually, to its present greatness.

For Catholics, this Independence Day should be an occasion for joy and celebration. Up until the time of the Revolution of 1776, Catholics were prohibited from voting and holding office in every one of the Thirteen Colonies. They were forbidden to worship publicly, except in Pennsylvania. They were often the target of the most insulting epithets hurled in their direction. And yet, when the struggle for America's independence began, they were not only loyal to the cause of freedom, but were among the first to rally almost as a unit to the patriotic cause.

The names of many Catholics associated with that struggle are too numerous to mention at this time. Let me but add that, according to authentic records, about 38 percent of the men in Washington's armies were of the Catholic faith. Furthermore, Catholic France came to the aid of the patriots by sending money, supplies and arms, as well as a substantial part of her military and naval forces under the leadership of LaFayette, Rochambeau, and De Grasse. From Catholic Poland came two great military leaders: Pulaski and Kosciuszko, while from Catholic Spain came money and arms. Without all this aid, victory would have been impossible and freedom would have been delayed in this country perhaps for many decades.

Let us remember these facts on this great day. Let us recall the role played by Catholics in helping to win our independence, in founding our Nation, and in defending its unity.

George Washington was aware of this aid throughout the Revolution. In fact, in years later as President Washington, he wrote to American Catholics:

"I presume that your fellow citizens of all denominations will not forget the patriotic part which you took in the accomplishment of our Revolution and the establishment of our Government, or the important assistance which they received from a Nation in which the Roman Catholic faith is professed."

One of the cherished historic relics of those historic days is the Liberty Bell, which can still be seen in Independence Hall in Philadelphia. It was that bell that proclaimed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776—just 184 years ago today. On that bell is inscribed a very famous passage from the Holy Scriptures, which is still very clear and readable today: "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

That inscription shows the close relationship that existed in those days between freedom and moral responsibility, and the concern they had then for religious duty and public virtue. They understood that God gave them their freedom, and they cherished this freedom.

There is no incompatibility between the teachings of the Catholic Church and the concepts of liberty and responsibility as expressed in the Declaration of Independence, or the Constitution of the United States. In our catechism, which is used as the basis for religious instruction of Catholic children in this country, we find this statement:

"A citizen must love his country, be sincerely interested in its welfare, and respect and obey its lawful authority."

In this way, the church expresses its views on the obligations of citizenship, the concern for the country's welfare, and the citizen's obedience of lawful authority which comes from God—the source of all authority.

As we look upon America today, we see that its face is that of a land which enjoys vast material blessings, a land of plenty, of tremendous agricultural and industrial productivity, of great scientific achievements. It is a land which has reached the greatest peak not only in economic progress, but also in political liberty and religious freedom. In the long and turbulent history of mankind there has been no equal to it.

But the face of America, as we know it today, was made possible only by its people, by its own human resources, by the labor they put into it, by their sweat, toil, and tears, by their confidence in themselves—but, most important of all, by their confidence in America and in its future. We and our children do not want the face of America marred or overshadowed by any other concepts or foreign ideologies.

There is a very interesting story told about Leonardo da Vinci, the famous Italian painter, sculptor, and scientist of the 15th and early 16th century. When Da Vinci decided to paint the "Last Supper," he threw all his energies into the work. He labored day and night. He studied the pages of the New Testament where the sacramental feast is described, in order to fully grasp and reproduce the memorable scene. At last his work was finished and Da Vinci invited a few close friends to see it. They gazed attentively at the painting, and then one of them spoke up with great admiration of a golden chalice shown on the table where the Lord and his disciples sat.

"The shape, the color, and the size of this chalice are perfect," he said. "It is the most beautiful object in the picture."

When Leonardo da Vinci heard what he said, he took a brush, dipped it in black paint, and smeared it over the whole canvas. He then said to his astonished friend:

"If what you tell me is true, that the chalice is the most beautiful object, then my painting it a failure. I meant my Master's face to be the chief and most beautiful object."

In a way, each of us is painting a picture of life, sometimes good and sometimes not so good. In painting this picture of our life, some of us will often make the trifles, the petty things, the most conspicuous objects on the canvas. The great majority of the people, however, are able to distinguish between the trifles and the important things in life.

If our country is richer and stronger today, if the face of America is that of a land enjoying many blessings, it is due in great measure to the efforts and the hard labor on the part of all these people who preceded us. It is due also to the infusion of their ideals, their culture, and their religious traditions. All of these have been blended with American democratic life, to give it greater substance, harmony, and unity of purpose.

America owes a great debt of gratitude to these religious groups, who have joined their destinies with those of America in order to make it truly a land of freedom and a leader among nations. I ask you, my friends, where but in a land such as ours could people of various national origins and religious beliefs get together at a public meeting like this?

The Scriptures tell us that "as a man thinketh in his heart, so is he." This Biblical admonition reminds us that we cannot think in terms of failure, and then hope to succeed; we cannot think in terms of weakness, and hope to be strong—any more than we can think in terms of doubt, and then have faith. We must think in terms of faith in God, faith in our fellow men, and faith in America. We must think in terms of a strong America, an America that has suc-

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ceeded in the past and will succeed also in the future.

This is a time of responsibility which finds us at the crossroads of human affairs—where one road leads to higher destiny, the other to horrible destruction. This is also an heroic period in the annals of human history which requires heroic efforts, just as July 4, 1776, was in the early days of our Republic. We have the opportunity to help lift the impoverished and undernourished nations to a better life. But, in addition to the great hunger for food and sustenance, there is an even greater hunger in the world today for freedom and equality.

Here, in the United States, we fought a revolution to attain freedom and independence. Yet, we cannot understand the surge for freedom in other nations. We call it Communist-inspired. We are wrong. It may be encouraged by the Communists, but the inspiration and surge for freedom and independence exists in all peoples—whether black, yellow, or white. When we understand this, we will have these peoples as our friends and prevent the influence of communism—and only then.

Let the world learn from the Catholic faith because it has been this faith, more than anything else, which has thwarted the efforts of Communist leaders to gain world domination.

May God give us the strength of faith to carry on our crusade for peace and religious freedom throughout the world.

Appreciation of J. Edgar Hoover and Federal Bureau of Investigation

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. THOMAS M. PELLY

OF WASHINGTON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. PELLY. Mr. Speaker, the Washington Association of Chiefs of Police meeting in their annual conference at Chelan, Wash., June 9, 10, and 11, 1960, passed a resolution which expresses the appreciation that law enforcement officials of my State feel for the help they get from the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Members of Congress recognize, of course, that the Director of the FBI, J. Edgar Hoover, and the members of his fine organization, have done an excellent job in training professional law enforcement career officials through their courses. This has not only served to upgrade the local career men but also has been an important factor in upgrading the work of combating crime.

The following resolution expresses the sentiment of Washington State's chiefs of police:

Whereas the Washington Association of Chiefs of Police are assembled in conference in Chelan, Wash.; and

Whereas members of the Washington Association of Chiefs of Police are most appreciative to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, for the assistance and all the facilities which have been most generously provided by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Police Academy, the Identification Bureau, the Crime Laboratory, and including the outstanding leadership and effort which has made police training in the State of Washington a most successful program: Therefore be it

Resolved, That this association express in writing their appreciation to Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Mr. J. Earl Milnes, special agent in charge by forwarding to them a copy of this resolution.

Charles A. McCarthy

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. OLIN E. TEAGUE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, July 2, 1960

Mr. TEAGUE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following article from the Sunday, June 12, 1960, edition of the Cincinnati Enquirer relative to Mr. Charles McCarthy, national commander of the Veterans of World War I, Inc. Commander McCarthy and I have enjoyed a friendly and understanding relationship with respect to the objectives of his organization. He is a devoted individual and human in every respect. I am glad to be in a position to have inserted in the RECORD this short biographical sketch of him.

THE CONSTITUTION IS A PASSION WITH HIM—CHARLES A. MCCARTHY, EX-MARINE, RETIRED POSTAL WORKER AND VETERANS LEADER, IS AGAINST ANY WAVERING FROM THE ORIGINAL (By James E. Powers)

Some would say he's a fanatic, but to Charles A. McCarthy his passion for the Constitution of the United States is a natural love that should be shared by many more Americans.

It's been a long romance, starting with an awakened interest in a civics class at Fayetteville, Ohio, High School around 1910. But the real clincher came through an understanding, friendly officer in the ordinarily rigid caste system of the Marine Corps.

Commander McCarthy—he's national chief of the Veterans of World War I of the U.S.A., Inc.—doesn't remember many names from that period of his life but that of Lt. Loyld Williams shines like a beacon.

"He was almost a fanatic on the Constitution."

Their association began one day in 1916 in a tent on Santo Domingo where the Marines were calming one of the many uprisings. One of the men drew a horselaugh from his buddies when he told the lieutenant during a discussion of something the marine had done that he had "his constitutional rights." Lieutenant Williams quaffed the ribbing and said, "That's right, son, you have."

The officer asked if anyone could recite the preamble. None but Private McCarthy could. With this beginning he came to know Lieutenant Williams "as well as a buck private could know any officer" and from him broadened his knowledge and deepened his interest in the Constitution.

Mr. McCarthy grew up outside Fayetteville where his father ran a bicycle shop which he later converted to automobile repair—one of, if not the first garage in southwestern Ohio. One of seven children, the younger McCarthy was born in 1894. After high school he attended Xavier for a spell before joining the Marines in 1915.

His service ended in 1920—after surviving a shipwreck off Cuba and doing World War I patrol duty abroad the U.S.S. *Arkansas*. He was sent to Cincinnati to wind up his tour as a recruiter. It was here also that he be-

came acquainted with another line of McCarthy's while on a furlough and married one named Sue.

Sergeant McCarthy was not very enthusiastic about recruiting nor very effective. "I just didn't have the heart to ship them to the marines." He knew from experience what they would be getting into.

"I shudder to think how many guys I cost the Marine Corps. * * * Young boys not out of high school—nice, husky kids—would come to me and I'd tell them to go back and finish high school, then give the marines a try if they wanted to."

He landed a civilian job with the railway mail service, rising from clerk to supervisor ("glorified clerk") in the 37 years that ended with his retirement in 1957.

In the meantime, he became quite an expert on the U.S. Constitution and constitutional government. Attendance at civic meetings where the topic was government led to opportunities to present his views and these appearances in turn led to invitations to appear before various and sundry groups.

Also in the meantime, he and his wife were busy with the tribulations of bringing up a family of 10 children—7 boys and 3 girls. All seven boys have done their turn in military service, five of them in the Marine Corps. The "baby," Barry (Butch) McCarthy, is currently a marine.

Mr. McCarthy has the bushy eyebrows and bulldog appearance of John L. Lewis, but his warmth and eagerness to please soon set you at ease—he is obviously a man with a mission seeking converts.

His missionary zeal for the Constitution reached its highest pitch after 1955 when he addressed a group in Columbus which called itself the Constitution Club. They and he were of kindred spirits. Mr. McCarthy convinced them that their purpose could be served only by becoming nationwide in scope. This they affirmed and it was only natural that he should be chosen the president of the proposed national movement.

He made progress until a meeting in Washington some time ago at which leaders of what was to become known as the Constitution Party tried to divert the movement from its nonpartisan approach. Though the group stayed intact, it is obvious that its chances of success were dimmed.

Always active in veterans groups, Mr. McCarthy last year was chosen national commander of Veterans of World War I, a group that came into being in 1953 primarily because the older vets had been rooted out of control of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars by the younger members from the Korean war and World War II.

The job, with headquarters in Washington, is full time and keeps him on the go, but he has by no means neglected his interest in the Constitution, carrying his message everywhere he appears.

Speaking of himself, Mr. McCarthy said, "I don't think I am a fanatic, but I admit I'm almost 'screwy' on the subject."

For Thompson

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JAMES H. MORRISON

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, July 1, 1960

Mr. MORRISON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include an editorial from the July 25, 1956, edition of the Lake Charles American Press, Lake Charles, La., which